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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

What is Association Really is—A Few Carpet-Baggers and Sealawags.

Blaine et al all Delighted at their Promise of Support.

Special to N. O. Democrat.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A ridiculous affair was dignified into a great political movement by the Associated Press last night, which reported a meeting of the Southern Republican Association had been held here, resulting in the formation of a new party. Now, this so-called Southern Republican Association consists of twenty or thirty department clerks, and has recently been reinforced by as many more carpet-baggers and sealawags who have been ousted from local offices in South Carolina and Louisiana. Their meetings have about much political significance as would an assemblage of escaped convicts, met to discuss wrongs of trial by jury.

When the meeting broke up last night, some of the members went to the office of the Associated Press, and had dispatches sent announcing that they had formed a new political party in the interest of Blaine.

The purity of the assemblage and the disreputable character of its members, makes the announcement rather a rough joke on Blaine which is all it amounts to.

powers on the English plan set forth in the dispatches some days ago. BURELL.

THE LAW MURDER.

Gov. Nichols' Prompt Action in the Matter Welcomed by the Administration.

Dula Telegraphs that He was Intimidated and Ku-Kluxed in St. Francisville.

A Petition Protesting Against his Appointment the only Intimidation.

Special to the N. O. Democrat.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The prompt action of Gov. Nichols in the law assassination case has had a good effect on the Administration, and will go far to silence the clamor of the Radical press, which is lively concerning that and the Chisholm case in Mississippi. The Department of Justice was also getting very excited over the reported intimidation of John Dula, who telegraphed here from New Orleans that he had been served with Ku-Klux notices to quit the town of St. Francisville, and barely escaped with his life.

On inquiry at the Department of Justice I found out that Dula had not received any Ku-Klux notice, unless a petition to the Postmaster General, signed by nearly all the citizens of St. Francisville, white and black, praying for his removal from the Postoffice there, on grounds of incompetency and bad character, could be called intimidation. BURELL.

MORTON'S LETTER.

He Wants a Solid North. WASHINGTON, May 26.—Morton's letter concludes: "As the Democracy have acquired a solid South by force, Republicans should acquire a solid North by their vigilance, and the electoral success of their cause." "Northern Republicans are admonished that they can endure no divisions that will endanger their success. Should the North be unhappy discord be divided, and they fall a prey to the self-confident South, the rebellion will have been suppressed in vain; the fruits of the war lost and our last condition worse than the first."

Collector for Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Ridgely C. Powers has been retained as Internal Revenue Collector for Mississippi.

A Denial.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Col. John N. Staples, of North Carolina, requests it to be stated that he is here on professional business. His visit to the President, with Judge Settle, Gen. Leach and others has no political significance, and the following paragraph in regard to it is unauthorized and untrue: "The conference lasted two hours and a half, and during that time the Democrats gave the President a most cordial personal assurance of their support, and predicted the establishment of an Administration party in North Carolina, which would soon effectually rescue the State from Bourbon control. It is now the intention of those who are leading this movement to begin next year at the judicial election with an organization to be called the Administration party, as opposed to the Bourbon Democrats."

A Florida Railroad.

JACKSONVILLE, May 26.—Justice Bradley granted injunction restraining Gov. Drew from selling certain railroad lands for non-payment of interest on bonds. The Western North Carolina Road, the Florida Central, Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Roads are implicated, and two millions of dollars are involved.

FOREIGN.

WAR NOTES.

The Demonstration of the Sofias. VIENNA, May 26.—Aberkhat says: Thursday's demonstration in Constantinople assumed very serious proportions. Many thousands of the people, led by armed Sofias, presented themselves before the Palace to demand the dismissal of the Ministry and the recall of Midhat Pasha.

The Sultan fled to a fortress on the Asiatic side. The military dispersed the crowd, wounding many. The Christians fled out of the city and many Europeans took refuge on board ships. The demonstration was general.

The Military Movements of the Russians. LONDON, May 26.—The Times' Bucharest correspondent writes: Present indications strengthen the conclusion that no important events will occur on the Danube till the whole front line is in position on the bank of the river. Strong corps will be formed on the extreme right, composed of the Roumanian army and two Russian divisions.

The force will move up the Turkish side of the Thracian peninsula and the Balkan line by a movement on Sofia and Philippopolis. This column would have a friendly country on its right from which to draw supplies.

The Russian army which captured Ardahan was 70,000 strong. A portion of this force reinforced the Russians behind Batoum, which is seriously imperiled.

The Russian Fleet. Some Russian vessels from American waters will return to Cronstadt; others will anchor off Gibraltar to intercept vessels with contraband of war for Turkey.

The Neutrality of Servia. Russia will respect the neutrality of Servia. Her independence is a matter which can only be settled by agreement of the great powers.

A Small Turkish Victory. A Turkish iron-clad destroyed the earthworks at Nakopolis, driving the Russians out, who left forty dead.

The Egyptian Contingent. The Egyptian contingent embarked at Alexandria yesterday.

Turkish Movements in Asia. A column from Van and a column of Circassians from Erzeroum are pushing forward to cut off the Russian advances in that quarter.

THE FRUIT GROWERS. Arrangements Being Made for a Horticultural Fair. The fruit growers of the Gulf States held a meeting last evening, when it was resolved that the annual exhibition of fruit should be commenced on July 13 and continue for three days.

With that object in view, the necessary committees were appointed to arrange for transportation of fruits, etc., and for all other details.

The association seem to think that their fair this year will be a complete success, and will have fruits to exhibit from nearly if not quite all of the Gulf States.

A Presentation. A pleasant party gathered at Brown's Hall last night, composed of the Fourth Squad, Company G, with their captain, D. M. Killip, and when called to order, a member came forward and presented to Sergeant W. C. Harrison a handsome gold badge as a mark of appreciation for his services during the recent trouble. The badge is of elegant workmanship and has the inscription: "To Sergeant W. C. Harrison, from his soldiers, January 9, 1877, Co. G, C. C. W. L." After the presentation an hour or two were spent in "passing the rosy" and the exchange of kindly sentiments.

ON TO MEXICO.

LERDO A MEXICAN WITHOUT MANHOOD.

Vaughan Thomas the Leader of the Movement and a Man of Destiny.

Special Correspondence N. O. Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1877.

I have before me an editorial, clipped from a Southern Journal, in which the questions are asked: "What has become of that Mexican movement? Can it be that it has ended as it originated—in the ferocious imagination of Buell?"

This inquiry seems to invite attention. If the editor of our contemporary means to assert that my recent special to the Democrat, concerning a project to Americanize the Northern States of Mexico, had no foundation except in my own fancy, I must say that he is not a trustworthy commentator on current facts. It so happened that the prime movers in this scheme are my acquaintances, and I was chiefly instrumental in bringing their project to the notice of the public through the agency of a newspaper now here in Washington. After the subject had once been ignited, however, it blazed up in all directions, and some portions of the same of newspaper enterprise unabatedly got into the wrong timber, as it were. But so far as I am responsible for the publications touching the subject, they were all within the limits—and a long way within, too—of information I had received from the prime movers themselves. The only errors set back to the published statements is contained in the recently printed interview of a New York reporter with Senor Lerdo, in which that fugacious patriot strenuously denies the share in the movement attributed to him, and says that the publications aforesaid were undoubtedly made through emissaries of Diaz in order to prejudice the Mexican people against him. But despite Lerdo's denial a large number of facts still remain to show that, whether actively participating in the councils of the American movement or not, Lerdo has been aware of it from its inception and never fell called upon to disclaim either knowledge or share in it until its aspects of conquest dawned upon his mind to convince him that, instead of its being, as he at first imagined, a movement auxiliary to his designs at restoration, its promoters were using him and his designs as auxiliary to their own scheme.

Since Lerdo's denial the subject seems to have been generally dropped by the press. But this is by no means necessarily an indication that the movement is at an end. It was in existence long before the newspapers got hold of it, and it is yet in a vigorous state notwithstanding that it has been banished from their columns as summarily as it blazed up in them suddenly.

But the publication of the facts and the discussion of the project have not been without effect; for they had tended to encourage the adherents of Lerdo in North Mexico to such an extent that they have risen in several places against the Diaz government with all the usual Mexican paraphernalia of fiery pronouncements and incipient horse-stealing. Lerdo's scheme was to organize an American legion on Mexican soil, to serve under his orders until he should have been reinstated in the city of Mexico, and then doubtless be disbanded and murdered in detail on its way back home. Lerdo is simply a Mexican, with no more manhood than the average of his race. He is in no sense of the term a great man, but, by comparison with Santa Anna and Juarez, is a feeble, timid personage, and is aware of all turmoil that may involve peril to himself. When he landed on our soil he was fresh from a smart race to keep out of reach of a sharp stick with which Diaz menaced the integrity of his rear elevation, and was, in consequence, a little blunder, as they say on the turf. As soon as he could get his breath he set up for a martyr and took lodgings in New York, waiting for the turn of the wheel of pronouncement. What he wanted was to get back to Mexico and regain the presidency, and whether he was called back by Escobedo, at the head of a successful uprising of North Mexicans, or carried back upon the broader shoulders of an American expedition, was totally immaterial to him.

But Vaughan Thomas had not then, nor has he now, any purpose to play second fiddle to Lerdo. It is no part of his programme to set up any Mexican government, but simply to pull down all the Mexican governments he can get his hands on. Thomas is a practical revolutionist. He has been in this business of revolution ever since he left his home in Northern New York twenty-eight years ago, at the age of thirteen, to seek his fortune as the youngest of the Argonauts of '49. He has been in every revolution on the North American continent in the last quarter of a century, from the expeditions of Walker to the rebellion of the Confederacy, including a taste of imperialism with Maximilian. He is now about forty-two years old, in the prime of vigor, mentally and bodily, more thoroughly versed in the language, laws, customs, and character of the Spanish-American peoples than any other native of the United States within the range of my knowledge, and animated by a single idea—the doctrine of Manifest Destiny, which he learned when a boy of eighteen, sitting at the feet of Walker, and which he will never forget or abandon so long as he can live to see a foot of North American territory "awaiting," as he puts it, "the coming of its natural master, the Anglo-Saxon."

I shall never forget a conversation I had with this remarkable man about four weeks ago. He had recently come on from the Pacific slope, "on business." The conversation began with an allusion to Miller's verses to the "King of Tigris," who, he it known, was Thomas himself. Thence he ran on criticizing Miller, quoting the Spanish poets, commenting upon the literature of the Spanish-American States, as compared with that of old Spain, and touching a hundred topics in marvellous *melange*, till finally he dropped back to his pet theme: "When the lion is satiated or sleepy," he said, "the hares and jacksas rabbits may browse around with impunity, and the jackals may even nibble at the monarch's tail. Thus, while the United States have been sleeping off the fatigue of the late war, Mexico has been frisky enough, even to the extent of nibbling across the Rio Grande border. But he must be blind to the signs of coming events who supposes that the lion is always to remain in lethargy and the jackal ever to have fallowing." "William Walker was a Cortez born beyond his time," his career was fettered with complete success. An agreeable addition to the entertainment will be a strawberry festival, and recitations and singing by some of our leading amateurs.

documents and red tape, but by and through the irrefutable logic of adventure. Conquests grow: they are not made with hands! Texas and California were conquered by Sam Houston; Scott and Taylor merely ratified the occupation. These things are not done by nations at large with malice prepense. Do you suppose the British nation foresaw in that little party of Olive from Fort St. David, at the head of 100 men, a conquest which should end in the British East India Empire of to-day? Hardly, you say. Well, so of the manifest destiny of this continent. State departments and laws of neutrality may impede progress, but cannot stop it. There is our India; full of silver and gold, and coffee and spices, and the incense of the tropics; where glorious women invite the invader, and where there are only miserable apologies for men to repel him. Do you know what makes a country fit to be conquered, and what makes it the duty of the conqueror to walk in? When the women of any country turn their backs upon its men, and give to the stalwart invader the welcome of their smiles and their bosoms, that country must be conquered! Such is Mexico; peopled with a miserable, pitiful race of men, who have degenerated until their women despise them."

In this manner Thomas will rattle away for an hour in a vein of part romance, part philosophy, and part anecdote—the most magnetic talker I ever listened to.

But there is a logic in his romance, a calculation in his poetry, and a method in his madness generally, which cannot fail to be observed, even in his latest flights of imagery. And when he gets to details he pours forth a volume of military knowledge, of the science of strategy, of the art of government, of political economy—in short, of all the combined lore of warfare and statecraft—which sets you in amazement as to how or when in his busy devil-may-care career he has found time to study and learn all these things.

Put him down at Caymas to-day with force enough to seize the capital of the State, and by to-morrow morning he would have ready a plan of provisional government, a system of police and a scheme of revenue.

But I have devoted more space to Thomas than I intended when I began. At present he is quietly working out the practical preliminaries of his plan. The outcry in the newspapers does not disturb him. A reporter went to him and asked him to give an authorized version of the story of his schemes.

"Let the story stand as it is," he replied.

"But," persisted the reporter, "I am told that you have been misrepresented."

"Quite likely," said Thomas. "But these portions of the story which are true will help the cause, and I don't see how those portions which are not true can injure it; let it go as it is. Take a glass of brandy."

The chief obstacle to the movement is the difficulty of procuring funds. Men enough, and to spare, are ready and anxious, but there is no transportation for them to the scene of action; and, moreover, Thomas is too good a soldier to move without supplies at hand. Negotiations for funds are therefore in progress. But you know it is not easy to raise a million dollars in a minute, even on good commercial paper. How much more difficult it is to get men to stake that vast sum upon the desperate fortunes of an enterprise which will not only have to fight an enemy in its front, but which must first run a gauntlet of neutrality laws and red tape before it can even get at its enemy, it is not necessary to explain. This, as you know, is not Vaughan Thomas' first movement in the path of manifest destiny. It will not be his last either; for he will never quit till he finds success or death, and the dream of his life is that both may come together in a blaze of glory and ramparts scaled.

A. C. B.

Decoration Day. The 30th instant is the day fixed for the decoration of the graves of the Federal soldiers now resting from their gory labors on the field in Chalmette Cemetery. A ball was lately given to the officers of the United States army now in our midst. We have no objection to that; they are citizens of the United States, and when not engaged in actual warfare against us, are deserving, as gentlemen, of all proper and customary courtesies.

If we welcome the living to the dance, the supper, and the society of our wives and daughters, what then shall we do for the dead, made holy by the sacrifice of life and duty. If we honor the living, who but lately were threatening in arms against us, and who may, under orders, resume at any future time their former offensive position, what will we do with the inoffensive dead, whose blood has been a holocaust to what? When living they thought was right, whose dusted remains are now incapable of wrong, and whose freed and enlightened spirits no doubt look upon us as brothers, who slew them in fair yet misunderstood fight. If we have danced and wassailed with the living, let us not forget the sacred dead; let us honor their graves with prayers and floral wreaths, so that their children may say that their fathers were brave in battle and magnanimously respectful towards the dead heroes who fought them.

Professor Collignon. On Friday evening next, the 1st of June, the ladies of the choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, with the assistance of the leading amateurs of the city, give a concert for the benefit of Mr. G. Collignon. Mr. Collignon is well known in the community for having devoted his life to the pursuit of musical studies and the education of our youth in the serious and scientific part of that most delightful of all arts.

The Professor, of course, will have nothing at his concert which will be an exemplification of the highest aspirations of art, but classical and sacred music, such as becomes the sanctuary of the church on Baronne street, where it will be executed. We scarcely think that any who have a taste for good music will miss the occasion.

Military Organization. The fifth company of the Regiment of Orleans Artillery was organized last night at the arsenal of the regiment, on St. Peter street, under the supervision of Capt. S. Witz. The following officers were elected: Anthony Sambola, captain; J. Contreras, first lieutenant; N. V. Vines, second lieutenant; A. L. Pelier, third lieutenant; John Rogers, first sergeant; M. Marrero, second sergeant; P. Bonneau, third sergeant; J. Roth, fourth sergeant. This company organized with over seventy-five members on its roll.

Children's May Festival. What promises to be one of the most charming and attractive affairs of the season will be the Children's May Festival and abeaux, to be given at the Coliseum Place Baptist Church on Thursday evening next. The ladies who have charge of this entertainment have applied a great deal of time and energy and intelligence to its arrangement, and their efforts will doubtless be crowned with complete success. An agreeable addition to the entertainment will be a strawberry festival, and recitations and singing by some of our leading amateurs.

A WEEK'S WAR NEWS.

On Monday morn the news arrived, There had been bloody work. But no one knew which led the most, The Christian or the Turk.

On Tuesday morning Russia claimed A victory for her side. On Wednesday, from a Turkish source, The victory was denied.

On Thursday each side swore it had The other put to rout, And Friday's news the fight confirmed, Without the slightest doubt.

On Saturday 'twas whispered round The whole affair was small, And Sunday's cable news declared There'd been no fight at all.

DATTUED AND ROBBED.

Being the Fate of an ex-United States Soldier, Who was out for an Evening's Pleasure.

Last night Victor Lamare, a bar-keeper, was arrested at his barrell-house, No. 2 Front street, and locked up in the Third Precinct Station, charged with having robbed an ex-United States soldier, W. G. Montenberg, of \$120.

It is the same old story. Montenberg, with his wealth, started out to have an evening's fun, and the first place he entered was the barrell-house No. 2 Front street.

He ordered drinks, and after he had imbibed, he drew forth his roll of money and paid for them.

Lamare saw the amount of money the soldier had, and he made up his mind to rob him. The soldier was then invited by the barkeeper to take a drink with him. He accepted the invitation and drank No. 2 drink, but several more.

The last glass of beverage is the one THAT DID THE WORK.

for in it the barkeeper had placed a drug, and the unsuspecting soldier had no sooner drunk it than he was lost in sleep. He was no sooner in the arms of Morpheus than the barkeeper started to "go through him." The robber searched his victim's pockets, but could not find the roll of money. He then felt in his shirt-bosom, but the money was still non est.

The barkeeper did not go to the trouble of searching him after the most approved style. He first pulled off his victim's shoes and then his socks; the sock on the right foot had no sooner been drawn from the foot than the roll of money fell on the floor.

The barkeeper was happy; he placed the money securely away, so in case his victim should be discovered and the police search his place they would not be able to find the filthy lucre.

The next thing was to get rid of the soldier boy, which was not much trouble. The barkeeper dragged him out of his den and

THREW HIM INTO THE GUTTER.

The soldier boy for several hours lay in the gutter until discovered by Officer Steady, who was about to arrest him for being drunk and asleep, when some boys, who happened to see the barkeeper place the man in the gutter, raised such a row that the officer, on this information the officer arrested the barkeeper and brought him, together with his victim, to the Third Precinct Station.

Montenberg by the time he reached the station was conscious, and on being questioned by the Sergeant, gave the facts which are stated above.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The assembly met at 9 a. m., the Rev. Dr. Stillman in the chair. After the usual religious exercises the assembly proceeded to regular business.

The resolutions recommended by the committee regarding the "Earnest Worker" and the "Children's Friend," were adopted, as also the resolution providing that the restrictions heretofore imposed upon the sale of books are withdrawn, and the matter left to the discretion of the executive committee.

The resolution calling upon the churches and people to assist the executive committee in paying the losses incurred by the late secretary, was amended by the words "by the late secretary" being struck out, after which the resolution was adopted.

The complaint of J. W. Canfield, was reported by the judicial committee, against the action of the Louisville Presbytery, recommending that the assembly refuse to consider the complaint.

The report was adopted.

Dr. Inglis, of the auditing committee, submitted the report of the committee. The committee reported favorably on the accounts of the various treasurers of committees, as such accounts had been correctly stated.

The committee recommended, in the interest of the church and for the protection of the financial agents, the adoption of a more thorough system of supervision. The employment of a competent accountant and expert at an annual salary has been suggested, but we are not prepared at this time to recommend it.

We believe the work can be thoroughly and satisfactorily accomplished by authorizing and instructing the executive committee to appoint a local committee of three persons, residing in the place where the business of the executive committee is conducted, who shall not be members of committees, and who shall be held accountable, and, if practicable, members of our community, and to whom the treasurer shall at all times submit his books, when so requested. Heretofore the secretary of the executive committee has drawn upon them by the secretary, counter-signed by the chairman of the executive committee, and that no funds be disbursed in any other manner, nor for any purpose, that has not been previously authorized by the executive committee, and the record of the same made in their minutes.

Your committee would further recommend that a good and sufficient bond be required of each treasurer, the amount and character of the bond to be fixed and approved by the executive committee.

Respectfully submitted,

L. C. INGLIS,
JAMES SORBY,
J. A. MINNIBER,
Committee.

The committee then submitted its report on the accounts of the treasurers of the several executive committees, all of which were adopted.

The report on the accounts of the executive committee on publication was not adopted, however, without some animated debate, in which the action of the secretary, Dr. E. T. Baird, was again commented upon. Mr. Kennedy, Col. Billups and several others taking the floor.

The entire report was then adopted.

THE SPECIAL ORDER was afterwards taken up, being the report of the committee on theological seminaries. There were two reports, a majority and

minority report, both of which were received and debate opened.

The minority report proposed that the constitution of the Louisiana Seminary be revised, with a view to the admission of all students, and changed, while the majority report commended that the present constitution remain unchanged.

THE EVENING SESSION. The assembly met again at 1 o'clock, and the evening was occupied in the transaction of routine business.

IMPROVED FIG LEAVES.

The Latest in Bonnets and Trimmings—Suits for Children—Pockets Absolutely Varied.

We often find ourselves in doubt, after a day's wandering among fashionable fancies, as to what, after all, is to be set down as the latest.

Never at any season was there so great a commingling of past and present as now. Many of the newest shapes in bonnets and hats are only those of last winter pressed in straw, with a recoloring of color.

A woman with a large face, or a woman with an exceedingly long neck, need not think of wearing a Normandy, or close cottage shape, for it immediately suggests taking turns with only.

There is, among the pretty shapes, the Leonie. This has a drooping brim and good-sized crown, upon which a fancy for much trimming can be fully developed.

Another is the Gaiety; another is the Danche. These are both designed for young ladies. The first has a square crown and straight brim, which shades, while it does not conceal, the forehead.

The prettiest trimming for this style is a binding of velvet or netted galloon on the edge of the brim; three or four rows of flowers around the crown, and the top lavishly trimmed with flowers and leaves, trailing over the back and mingling with loops and ends of satin-faced ribbon.

The second is a newly modified shape of the Gainsborough. A narrow or rather medium brim, drooping on the left side, and slightly raised on the right. The brim is faced in black or colored velvet, or silk, as best places the fancy of the wearer, and is edged with a row of flowers set far back under its raised side. The crown is almost concealed under its adorning of flowers and lace. This is sweet, pretty hat, and we especially recommend it to our young ladies.

In bonnets there are square crowns with high fronts, also those with both raised crowns and fronts. These we especially recommend to ladies whom we advise not to venture on a Normandy.

We are pleased to advise those who have handsome jet trimmings, scarves and costumes trimmed with jet, that this pretty, sparkling trimming is again, and that late costumes, from the other side, are profusely trimmed both in embroidery and fringes of jet passementerie.

It would be an endless task to attempt to describe the various styles of trimmings met with on imported goods.

A stylish grenadine of black, with embroidered stripes of white silk, was prettily made over a silk princess. The bottom of the skirt had a deep buff-placed flounce, and above it a double puff. A deep fly fringe fell from the puff over the top of the flounce.

The upper part of the skirt was prettily draped in diagonal folds; the lower one edged with French lace, over which fell a second row of the black and white fly fringe. The back was prettily draped, and edged in one piece, falling nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

Another black grenadine, made over silk, has a coat basque, buttoned in the center with only three buttons, and a waistcoat of matching silk. The over-skirt opens in the center, and is trimmed with lace up both edges, and caught together at intervals with satin-faced ribbon.

At length the convenient outside pocket is pronounced viable and has been suppressed. If a pocket is put on at all on the outside of the skirt—and where else can one be placed, especially on the princess—it is concealed among the trimmings; not but many will cling to the pocket for a season, for it is hard work for a convenient fashion to die.

The Breton costume, of which we have given a description, is just now the rage for both ladies and misses. Indeed, little girls of nine and ten years are often seen in these pretty suits, which if made of material, are plentifully trimmed with tinted pearl sequins.

There are also princess costumes for misses, that are relieved of their extreme plainness by the peacock's colors and cuffs are of silk, edged with Smyrna lace, and a bias of the silk finishes the bottom. A blue silk cap, or lace cap lined with blue—or, if for a boy, a soft, silver-stir turban, with a blue trimmings—is a pretty hat to be worn with this costume.

The moccasin takes the place of the plastron. (Please note there is no difference, only in name.)

Flagon is now applied to the fancy-shaped trimmings on the fronts of dress, skirts and waists.

A new street sacque, that takes well, is buttoned diagonally. We noticed it at length a few weeks since.

Yvonne, a new tint, is a glimmer between yvonne and the deep, rich red of the geranium or verbenia flower.

Raw silks are gaining in popularity each day.

No drapery is the latest in costumes. The backs are made long, straight and plain. Sleeves for the street are made tight at the wrists, to wear with over cuffs.

Diagonal closed costumes and wraps will continue in vogue all summer, and will be bought in gray or dark blue, will rage awhile for traveling costumes.

Bonnets, made of flowers entire, will be worn for carriage and evening dress through the summer.

Plain, checked and striped materials are all popular for children's clothes. The Madras gingham proves their friend, as it will wear all the amount of wear and tear—mud pies, washing brooms, and dearsening pellets, and that her womanly feelings will be gratified each time with colors brighter and fresher than ever.

There are also quantities of striped and checked linen and linen lawns, that take a judicious mother's eye at a glance. And now, *As regards*.

A Great Concert. Our townsman Mlle. Corinne Donaghy, whose soul is as great as she is charmingly pretty, and her voice sweet and delightfully trained, has tendered her talents to that most worthy association, the "Servants of the Poor," for a grand concert to be given for the benefit of the destitute families under their charge. After the triumph of the voice comes the triumph of the heart, and we apprehend that the concert, which is to take place at the Opera House on Tuesday evening, June 5th, will not only be the occasion of another ovation to the fair cantatrice, but that her womanly feelings will be gratified to the fullest extent of her anticipations by seeing a crowd of home, signifying that the cause she has embraced will receive the pecuniary aid which it so nobly deserves.

Mlle. Donaghy will be assisted in this solemnity by several of our most talented professionals and amateurs. We will have more to say of this concert on another occasion.